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GLOSSARY

Note: Glossary terms have been retained in this document only when relating to topics changed in this final APT EIS.

accelerator

A device that accelerates charged particles (e.g., electrons or protons) to high velocities so they have high kinetic energy (i.e., the energy associated with motion); it focuses the charged particles into a beam and directs them against a *target*.

blanket

That part of an *accelerator* that contains feedstock atoms that undergo a nuclear reaction to absorb *neutrons*, resulting (in the case of this EIS) in the production of a *tritium* atom and another (byproduct) atom.

blowdown

Water discharged intentionally from a cooling tower system because of relatively high concentrations of salts.

commercial light-water reactor

A reactor that uses regular water as the neutron moderator. Commercial reactors are owned and operated by utilities to produce electricity for consumers.

committed dose equivalent

The calculated dose equivalent received by a tissue or organ during the 50-year period after a *radionuclide* is introduced in the body.

committed effective dose equivalent

The sum of the *committed dose equivalents* to various tissues/organs in the body multiplied by their appropriate tissue weighting factor. Equivalent in effect to a uniform external dose of the same value.

conceptual design

Name for the process to develop a facility that will meet program goals while ensuring feasible and attainable performance levels; develop project criteria and design parameters for all engineering disciplines; and identify applicable codes and standards, quality assurance requirements, environmental studies, construction materials, space allowances, energy conservation features, health and safety safeguards, security requirements, and other features or requirements necessary to describe the project.

cooling water

Water pumped into a nuclear reactor or *accelerator* to cool components and prevent damage from the intense heat generated when the reactor or accelerator is operating.

cryogenics

The science of physical phenomena at very low temperatures, approaching absolute zero.

cumulative impacts

Impacts on the environment, including additive ecological, health, or socioeconomic effects that result from the addition of the impact of the proposed action to impacts from other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes the other actions (40 CFR 1508.7).

cryogenic distillation

A process where differences in the boiling points of hydrogen and tritium are used to separate the two isotopes. The process takes place at extremely cold temperatures. See also *cryogenics*.

decay (radioactive)

The spontaneous transformation of one *nuclide* into a different nuclide or into a different energy state of the same nuclide. The process results in the emission of nuclear *radiation*.

decisionmaker

Group or individual responsible for making a decision on constructing and operating an *accelerator* to produce *tritium* at the Savannah River Site. Decisionmakers include DOE officials specified in DOE Order 451.1A; elected officials; Federal, state, and local agency representatives; and the public.

decoupler

That part of an *accelerator* between the high-energy neutron source and the moderating blanket that contains *feedstock material* that will absorb low-energy *neutrons* and help protect the neutron source.

deinventory

Packaging unused nuclear materials and placing them in storage on the SRS or at their source.

design-basis accident

For nuclear facilities, a postulated abnormal event used to establish the performance requirements of structures, systems, and components to (1) maintain them in a safe shutdown condition indefinitely or (2) prevent or mitigate the consequences of an accident so that the general public and operating staff are not exposed to radiation in excess of appropriate guideline values. Normally, a design-basis accident is the accident that causes the most severe consequences when engineered safety features function as intended.

design-basis events

Postulated disturbances in process variables that can potentially lead to *design-basis accidents*.

dose

The energy imparted to matter by *ionizing radiation*. The unit of absorbed dose is the *rad*, which is equal to 0.01 joule per kilogram of irradiated material in any medium.

dose equivalent

A term used to express the amount of effective *radiation* when modifying factors have been considered. It is the product of absorbed dose (*rads*) multiplied by a quality factor and other modifying factors. It is measured in *rem* (Roentgen equivalent man).

drift

Mist or spray carried into the atmosphere with the effluent air vapor from a cooling tower.

ecosystem
The community of living things and the physical environment in which they live.

effluent
A liquid or airborne material released to the environment; in common usage, a liquid release.

effluent monitoring
The collection and analysis of samples or measurements of liquid and gaseous effluents to characterize and quantify contaminants, assess *radiation exposure* to members of the public, and demonstrate compliance with applicable standards; occurs at the point of discharge, such as an air stack or drainage pipe.

EIS (environmental impact statement)
A legal document required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, for Federal actions involving significant or potentially significant environmental impacts. A tool for decisionmaking, it describes the positive and negative impacts of the proposed action and the alternative actions.

emission standards
Legally enforceable limits on the quantities and kinds of air contaminants that may be emitted to the atmosphere.

entrainment
The capture and inclusion of organisms in the cooling water systems of such facilities as *reactors* and *accelerators*. The organisms involved, which would depend on size of the intake screen opening, include phyto- and zooplankton, fish eggs and larvae (ichthyoplankton), shellfish larvae, and other forms of aquatic life.

environmental surveillance
The collection and analysis of samples of air, water, soil, foodstuffs, biota, and other media and the measurement of external *radiation* to demonstrate compliance with applicable standards, assess radiation exposures to members of the public, and assess effects, if any, on the local environment.

exposure (to radiation)
The incidence of *radiation* on living or inanimate material by accident or intent. Background exposure is the exposure to natural background ionizing radiation. Occupational exposure is the exposure to ionizing radiation that occurs during a person's working hours. Population exposure is the exposure to a number of persons who inhabit an area.

extrusion press
A device in which heated or unheated material is forced through a shaping orifice to become one continuously formed piece.

fallout
The descent to earth and deposition on the ground of particulate matter (usually *radioactive*) from the atmosphere.

feedstock material
Neutron-absorbing material in the target/blanket structure that is transformed by neutron absorption into the desired product (e.g., tritium).

getter

The material that collects the tritium produced by neutron absorption.

greater-than-Class-C waste

See *waste classifications*.

grid

A transmission and distribution system for electric power.

half-life (radiological)

The time in which half the atoms of a *radioactive* substance disintegrate to another nuclear form. Half-lives vary from millionths of a second to billions of years.

hazardous waste

See *waste classifications*.

heavy-water

Water in which the hydrogen of the water molecule consists entirely of the heavy hydrogen isotope having a mass number of 2; also called deuterium oxide (D_2O).

heavy water reactor

A nuclear reactor in which *heavy water* serves as a neutron moderator and sometimes as a coolant.

high-level waste

See *waste classifications*.

impingement

The process by which aquatic organisms too large to pass through the screen of a water intake system become trapped against the screens and are unable to escape.

inductive output tube

A device designed to amplify microwaves in a manner different from that in a *klystron*. The *electron* beam current varies depending on the microwave signal. In addition, it is typically smaller than a *klystron* and has greater efficiency, providing the same microwave amplification with less energy.

infrastructure

The system of public works of a county, state, or region; also, the resources (buildings or equipment) required for an activity.

in situ

In or at the natural or original position or location.

ion

An atom or molecule that has gained or lost one or more electrons to become electrically charged.

ionizing radiation

Radiation capable of displacing electrons from atoms or molecules to produce ions.

irradiation
Exposure to *radiation*.

isotope
An atom of a chemical element with a specific atomic number and atomic mass. Isotopes of the same element have the same number of *protons* but different number of *neutrons*. Isotopes are identified by the name of the element and the total number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus. For example, plutonium-239 is a plutonium atom (94 protons) with 145 neutrons, for a total of 239.

klystron
An electron tube used for the amplification of microwaves (see *radiofrequency power tube*).

latent cancer fatalities
Deaths resulting from cancer that became active sometime after the exposure to the carcinogen that induced the cancer. The delay between exposure and cancer development is known as the latent period.

laydown
Area of construction site used to sort and store construction materials.

light water
Ordinary water containing hydrogen atoms with no neutrons in their nucleus.

light-water reactor
A nuclear *reactor* that uses ordinary water to cool the reactor core and to moderate (reduce the energy of) the *neutrons* created in the core by fission reactions.

Linac
Linear accelerator.

low-income community
A community in which 25 percent or more of the population is identified as living in poverty.

low-level waste
See *waste classifications*.

makeup water
Replacement for water lost through *drift*, blowdown, or evaporation (as in a cooling tower).

maximally exposed individual
A hypothetical member of the public who receives the maximum possible *dose equivalent* from a given exposure scenario.

MeV (million electron-volts)
A unit used to quantify energy. In this EIS, it describes a particle's kinetic energy, which is an indicator of particle speed.

millirem
One thousandth of a *rem*. (See *rem*.)

mixed waste

See *waste classifications*.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards

Air quality standards established by the Clean Air Act, as amended. The primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards are intended to provide the public with an adequate margin of safety, and the secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards are intended to protect the public from known or anticipated adverse impacts of a pollutant.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

Federal system that permits for liquid effluents regulated through the Clean Water Act, as amended.

neutron

An uncharged nuclear particle that has a mass approximately the same as that of a *proton*; it is present in all atomic nuclei except that of hydrogen-1. A free neutron is unstable and decays with a half-life of about 13 minutes into an electron and a proton.

nuclide

An atomic *nucleus* specified by atomic weight, atomic number, and energy state; a *radionuclide* is a radioactive nuclide.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Federal agency responsible for oversight and regulation of workplace health and safety.

oxides of nitrogen (NO_x)

Primarily nitrogen oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), these compounds are produced in the combustion of fossil fuels, and can constitute an air pollution problem.

ozone

A compound of oxygen in which three oxygen atoms are chemically attached to each other. Ozone is an air pollutant.

person-rem

The measure of radiation dose commitment to a specific population; the sum of the individual doses received by a population segment.

pH

A measure of the hydrogen ion concentration in aqueous (made from, with, or by water) solution. Pure water has a pH of 7, acidic solutions have a pH less than 7, and basic solutions have a pH greater than 7.

proton

A nuclear particle with a positive charge equal in magnitude to the negative charge of the electron; it is a constituent of all atomic nuclei, and the atomic number of an element indicates the number of protons in the nucleus of each atom of that element.

radiation

The emitted particles and photons from the nuclei of *radioactive* atoms; a short term for *ionizing radiation* or nuclear radiation, which are different from nonionizing radiation such as microwaves, ultraviolet rays, etc.

radioactivity

The spontaneous decay of unstable atomic nuclei accompanied by the emission of *radiation*.

radiofrequency power tube

An established technology that radar installations and television broadcast stations use to generate broadcast signals. It uses a beam of electrons to amplify a microwave signal.

radiological

Related to *ionizing radiation*.

radionuclide

See *nuclide*.

reactor

A device or apparatus in which a chain reaction of fissionable material is initiated and controlled; a nuclear reactor.

Record of Decision (ROD)

A document that provides a concise public record of an agency decision on a proposed action for which it prepared an EIS. An ROD identifies the alternatives considered in reaching the decision, the environmentally preferable alternative(s), factors the agency balanced in making the decision, and whether the agency has adopted all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm and if not, why not.

rem (Roentgen equivalent man)

The unit of dose equivalent for human radiation exposure. It is equal to the product of the absorbed dose in rads and a quality factor.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Act that provides a "cradle to grave" program for hazardous waste, which established, among other things, a system for managing hazardous waste from its generation until its ultimate disposal.

River Water System

A system of large concrete pipes built to provide secondary cooling water to the five SRS production *reactors*. The system pumped water from the Savannah River to the reactor areas, where the water passed through *heat exchangers* to absorb heat from the primary reactor core cooling system. Heated discharge water returned to the river via onsite streams.

sanitary waste

See *waste classifications*.

spallation

A nuclear reaction in which the energy of the incident particle is so high that when it strikes the target nucleus, more than two or three particles are ejected from the target nucleus, and both its mass number and atomic number are changed.

special case waste
See *waste classifications*.

special nuclear materials
Plutonium, uranium-233, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or 235, and any other material DOE determines to be special nuclear material.

spent nuclear fuel
Fuel that has been withdrawn from a nuclear reactor following irradiation, the constituent elements of which have not been separated.

sulfur dioxide
A heavy, pungent, toxic gas, used as a preservative or refrigerant, that is a major air pollutant.

superconducting
Exhibiting a complete disappearance of electrical resistance in various metals at temperatures near absolute zero.

Superfund
A trust fund established by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and amended by the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act that finances long-term remedial action for hazardous waste sites.

supply
For this EIS, the production of tritium in a reactor or an accelerator and the subsequent extraction of the tritium in pure form for use in weapons.

target
In broad terms, a tube, rod, or other form containing material that, on being irradiated in a *nuclear reactor* or an *accelerator* would produce a desired end product.

tier
To link to another in a hierarchical chain. An upper-tier document might be programmatic to the entire DOE complex of sites; a lower-tier document might be specific to one site or process.

total particulate matter
Fine liquid or solid particles such as dust, smoke, mist, fumes, or smog found in air or emissions.

tritium
A *radioactive isotope* of hydrogen and an essential component of every warhead in the current and projected U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile. The tritium enables warheads to perform as designed.

Tritium Extraction Facility
A proposed facility at the Savannah River Site that would extract tritium from *target* material irradiated in either an *accelerator* or a commercial light-water *reactor*.

Tritium Loading Facility (formerly known as Replacement Tritium Facility)
Underground SRS facility in which gases are drawn off of weapons, separated and purified into useful hydrogen isotopes (tritium), mixed to exact specifications, and reloaded into the reservoirs.

Tritium Producing Burnable Absorber Rods (TPBARS)
A highly radioactive target rod which contains recoverable tritium after irradiation in a reactor.

Tritium Separation Facility
A portion of the proposed APT at the Savannah River Site that would separate hydrogen isotopes (protium, deuterium, and tritium) from helium using metal getter beds that would absorb hydrogen while allowing helium to pass through, and would separate tritium from the other hydrogen isotopes using cryogenic distillation.

uninvolved worker
For this EIS, an SRS worker who is not involved in the operation of the *accelerator*, and who is assumed to be at least 640 meters from the point of release.

volatile organic compound
An organic compound with a vapor pressure greater than 0.44 pound per square inch at standard temperature and pressure.

waste classifications
Waste products are defined by statutes and DOE Orders based on origin, content, type of hazard and magnitude of hazard. In this document. the description of waste products may include the following definitions:

greater-than-Class-C waste
Low-level radioactive waste that is generated by the commercial sector and that exceeds U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission concentration limits for Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste as specified in 10 CFR Part 61. DOE is responsible for the disposal of Greater-Than-Class-C wastes from the DOE Nondefense Program. (Note: This term applies only to radioactive waste under the authority of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and is included in this EIS only for clarity.)

hazardous waste
Waste (solid, semisolid, or liquid) with the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, toxicity, or reactivity, as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and identified or listed in 40 CFR 261 or the Toxic Substances Control Act.

high-level waste
The highly *radioactive* wastes that result from the chemical processing of spent nuclear fuel, including liquid waste produced directly in reprocessing and any solid waste derived from the liquid. High-level waste contains a combination of transuranic waste and fission products in concentrations requiring permanent isolation.

low-level waste
Radioactive waste not classified as *high-level waste*, transuranic waste, *spent nuclear fuel*, or byproduct material.

mixed waste
Waste material that contains both *hazardous waste* and *radioactive* source, special nuclear, or byproduct material (subject to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954).

sanitary waste

Solid waste that is neither hazardous as defined by the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act* nor *radioactive*; sanitary waste streams include paper, glass, discarded office material, and construction debris.

special case waste

A temporary waste classification defined in DOE Order 5820.2A, "Radioactive Waste Management," but eliminated from Draft DOE Order 435.1. Waste in this temporary classification must be evaluated to determine appropriate burial requirements.

water quality standards

Provisions of Federal or state law that consist of a designated use or uses for the waters of the United States and water quality standards for such waters based on their uses. Water quality standards are used to protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water, and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act.

wetlands

Land exhibiting the following: hydric soil conditions, saturated or inundated soil during some portion of the year, and plant species tolerant of such conditions; also, areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

DOE is providing copies of the final EIS to Federal, state, and local elected and appointed officials and agencies of government; Native American groups; Federal, state, and local environmental and public interest groups; and other organizations and individuals listed below. Copies will be provided to other interested parties upon request.

CONTENT

A. UNITED STATES CONGRESS

A.1 SENATORS FROM AFFECTED AND ADJOINING STATES

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